1:Opler E-5 (1931-1937)1941
(ca. 1870) NT8 Eastern Apache NT8
Chiricahua

128 I am withholding most of my comparisons of the old and the new until the Mescalero Apache have been described as well.

122 In bringing this segment of the project to completion, my obligations to institutions and friends are many. The Department of Anthropology and the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago, the Council for Research in the Social Sciences of Columbia University, the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, the National Research Council, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Social Science Research Council, and the Southwest Society, by field fellowships, financial assistance, and other courtesies, enabled me to remain in contact with Chiricahua informants for a total of approximately two years during the period 1931–37. The Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago has made possible the preparation and publication of the study at this time.

127 Dr. Ruth Benedict, Dr. Regina Flannery, Mr. Paul Frank, Dr. John Gillin, Mr. M. R. Harrington, Dr. Jules Henry, Dr. Harry Hoijer, Mrs. Edith Rosenfels Nash, and Dr. Sol Tax, as members of the summer field party of 1931 of the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, or in other capacities, gathered Chiricahua data which they have generously put at my disposal. The materials of these co-workers have corroborated and extended my own information at many points and have been of

128 signal value throughout. In addition, Dr. Benedict and Dr. Hoijer have read and criticized the manuscript. The last named has also given inestimable assistance in the translation of Chiricahua terms. Others who have read the manuscript in whole or in part and who have furnished valuable suggestions are Dr. Edwin R. Embree, Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons, Dr. Russell M. Story, Mr. Laurence Stutsman, and Mr. Richard Waterman. Mr. Thomas Miles, photographer, and Audrey Waterman have aided in the preparation of illustrative materials. Professors E. F. Castetter and A. L. Hershey have helped me in the identification of plant specimens.

127 I am indebted to the Claremont Colleges Museum, the Denver Art Museum, the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, and the

2: Castetter and Opler N, E-5 (1931-1934)1936
NT8 Eastern Apache NT8
CHIRICAHUA
MESCALERO

INTRODUCTION TO MESCALERO AND CHIRICAHUA APACHE CULTURES[1]

Well over one hundred plants used by Mescalero and Chiricahua Apache Indians for food, drink, and narcotics are listed and discussed in the pages which follow this introduction. These two tribes can be treated together in such context because of the close correspondences between them in most aspects of material and non-material culture, because they inhabited contiguous areas in the same general ecological region, and because the plants of the region utilized by them and the methods of preparation were remarkably alike for both peoples.

Little guess-work or uncertainty has been permitted in the material here presented. Trips were made into the field with Apache informants who found and gathered specimens of the plants formerly used by their people, and at this time the account of manner of utilization was recorded. The specimens were pressed, mounted, and later identified.

The list of names to be found at the back of this bulletin is by no means a complete inventory of the plants used by these Apache for the purposes we are considering. The work was conducted during a drought period and specimens of a number of plants were not obtained. Again, because of immaturity, or for some other reason, certain plants were never positively identified and the data pertaining to them have been excluded. Then too, the present Mescalero Apache

1. The first section of this bulletin (with the exception of the unit on geographical setting) has been prepared by Dr. M. E. Opler and the second section by Dr. E. F. Castetter. Unless otherwise noted, the facts concerning the preparation and use of plants by the Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache have been gathered during the years 1931-34 in the course of ethnological field-work made possible by the University of Chicago, Columbia University, the Southwest Society, the National Research Council, Social Science Research Council, and the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe. The authors are very much indebted to Professor A. L. Hershey, of New Mexico State College, who identified a number of the plant specimens; to Dr. Kirk Bryan, of Harvard University, for suggestions bearing on the geographical setting of these Apache; and to Dr. Harry Hoijer, of the University of Chicago, for his aid in the translation of Apache plant names. Thanks are due to many Apache informants, and especially to Charles Smith and Sarah Kenoi for assistance in the collection of the plants.